

The Gazette



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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1949

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 31st August 1949 :—

S. No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
1	No. 164-T/A (1)/47, dated the 23rd August 1949.	Ministry of Commerce . . .	Resolution re applications for assistance or protection received from the Fountain pen ink industry referred to the Tariff Board for investigation.
2	Act No. IV of 1949, dated the 24th August 1949.	Ministry of Law . . .	Government of India (Third Amendment) Act, 1949.
3	No. I-CA (1)/49, dated the 23rd August 1949.	Ministry of Commerce . . .	Amendment to the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949.
4	No. LR-60 (47), dated the 24th August 1949.	Ministry of Labour . . .	Appointment of Mr. N. Chandrasekhara Ayyar, Retired Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras as a member of the Industrial Tribunal.
5	No. 25-ITC/49, dated the 25th August 1949.	Ministry of Commerce . . .	Cancellation of the Open General Licence No. XV issued by the Central Government.
	No. 26-ITC/49, dated the 25th August 1949.	Ditto . . .	Publication for general information the Open General Licence No. XVI issued by the Central Government
6	Ordinance No. XXI of 1949, dated the 26th August 1949.	Ministry of Law . . .	Taxation Laws (Extension to Merged States) Ordinance, 1949.
7	No. 91-CW (10)/48, dated the 28th August 1949.	Ministry of Commerce . . .	Further amendments in the late Department of Commerce Notification No. 91 CW (1)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945.
8	No. F-15 (42)-P/49, dated the 28th August 1949.	Ministry of Finance . . .	Bombay Industrial Court Payment of Bonus (National Savings Certificates) Rules, 1949.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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PART I—Section 1**Government of India Notifications relating to Rules, Regulations and Orders, and Resolutions (other than the Ministry of Defence)****CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA***New Delhi, the 25th August 1949*

No. OA/43(3)/Ser/49.—Shri E. John Philipose, a representative of the United State of Travancore and Cochin in the Constituent Assembly of India, has resigned his membership of the Constituent Assembly.

New Delhi, the 26th August 1949

No. OA/8/Ser/49.—A vacancy having occurred in the Constituent Assembly of India by reason of the resignation of Shri S. Radhakrishnan, a member elected to the said Assembly by the General part of the U.P. Legisla-

tive Assembly, the President of the Constituent Assembly is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Constituent Assembly Rules, to call upon the above Constituency to elect, in accordance with the said Rules, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy.

New Delhi, the 27th August 1949

No. OA/43(3)/Ser/49.—Shri P. T. Chacko has been duly chosen as a representative of the United State of Travancore and Cochin in the Constituent Assembly of India vice Shri E. John Philipose, resigned.

S. N. MUKERJEE, Joint Secy

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS*New Delhi, the 26th August 1949*

No. 7/20/49-Ests.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935 the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late

(i) Branch Audit Offices other than the offices of the Posts and Telegraphs, Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Deputy Accountant-General, Postal Life Insurance, or Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, and the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi

Home Department, No. F. 9-19/80-Ests., dated the 27th February 1932, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said Rules, under the head "Finance Department" and the sub-head "Audit and Accounts Department" under the heading "Clerical Service (including Stenographers, Typists, Record Clerks, Cashiers, Sorters, Quality and Quantity checkers, and attenders in the office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Mudras, etc., etc.)" and sub-heading "(e) Posts and Telegraphs Branch" for the entries relating to Branch Audit Offices the following entries shall be substituted, namely —

Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Deputy Accountant-General, Postal Life Insurance,	(i) Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, (ii) and Telegraphs, & Life Insurance,
or	(iv)
Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Telegraph Office,	Accounts Officer, Telegraph Office.
	Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.
	All Auditor-General.
Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, or Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi	(i) Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, (ii) to Posts and Telegraphs, (iv)
	Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi.
	Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.
	All Auditor-General.

New Delhi, the 29th August 1949

No. 7/21/49-Ests.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935 the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department, No. F 9-19/80-Ests., dated the 27th February, 1932, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Rules, under the head "Department of Communications" and the

sub-head "Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department" for the words "Senior Deputy Director General" or the words and letters "Deputy Director General, T.S.E." or the words "Deputy Director General, Telegraph Staff and Establishment", wherever they occur, the words brackets and letters "Deputy Director General (S & E)" shall be substituted.

N. L. NAGAR, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS*New Delhi, the 25th August 1949*

No. 295-Pt.- On the 13th August 1949 His Excellency the Governor-General received His Excellency Mohammed Salim Al-Rundihi, who presented his Letters of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iraq to India.

T. J. NATARAJAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th August 1949

No. 296-Haji.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925) the Central Government is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall apply and shall be deemed always to have applied to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of the employees of the Port Haj Committee, Bombay.

S. K. BANERJI, Dy. Secy

MINISTRY OF STATES*New Delhi, the 19th August 1949*

No. 187-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944) and the Central Excise Rules, 1944 shall apply to Sirohi subject to the following modifications namely:—

(1) For the words "the provinces of India" wherever they occur in the said Act or the said Rules, the word "Sirohi" shall be substituted.

(2) Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 1 of the said Act shall be omitted.

(3) Sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the said Rules shall be omitted.

(4) After sub-clause (f) of clause (ii) of rule 2 of the said rules, the following sub-clause shall be inserted namely:—

"(g) in Sirohi, the Collector of Central Excise,
Bombay."

(5) Rule 234 of the said Rules shall be omitted.

2. The said Act and the said Rules supersede the corresponding State enactments or rules made thereunder, (by whatever name called) at present in force in Sirohi.

Provided that—

(i) all proceedings taken under any of the enactments or rules made thereunder which were in force in Sirohi and pending at the commencement of this Order shall be continued as if they had been taken under the corresponding provisions of the said Act or the said Rules; and

(ii) all appointments, delegations, notifications, orders, made or issued by or in pursuance of any

of the said enactments or rules made thereunder, are hereby confirmed and shall have effect as it made or issued under the corresponding provisions of the said Act and the said Rules.

9. Any court may construe the said Act and the said Rules with such modifications, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper in order to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

C. GANESAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th August 1949

No. 188-P.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 217 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General after communication with the Raj Pramukh of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, is pleased to declare the High Court of the said Union to be a High Court for the purposes of section 267 of the said Act.

A. B. CHATTERJEE, Joint Secy

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

New Delhi, the 24th August 1949

No. D.10200-F.1/49.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 19th August 1949

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	33,62,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	8,86,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	1,67,000
(a) Government—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government	103,75,38,000	(a) Internal	63,44,000
(2) Other Governments	18,98,25,000	(b) External
(b) Banks	88,03,76,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	1,13,95,000
(c) Others	61,52,98,000	Balances held abroad*	137,70,15,000
Bills payable	8,50,35,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	2,68,00,000
Other Liabilities	3,76,58,000	Other Loans and Advances	9,50,24,000
	—————	Investments	83,63,93,000
	—————	Other Assets	2,04,03,000
			—————
	Rupees	Rupees	291,57,30,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 19th day of August 1949.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	33,52,99,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1101,03,66,000		(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000	
	—————		(b) Held outside India	
Total Notes issued	1134,56,65,000		Foreign Securities	623,34,38,000	—————
			Total of A	663,36,09,000	
			B.—Rupee Coin	50,43,94,000	
			Government of India Rupee Securities	418,76,63,000	
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper]	—	—————
Total Liabilities	1134,56,65,000		Total Assets	1134,56,65,000	

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 58.615 per cent.

Dated the 24th day of August 1949

B. RAMA RAU, Governor

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Addl. Secy.

New Delhi, the 23rd August 1949

No. 19(3)-E.IV/47.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 241 and clause (a) of Section 247 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Fundamental Rules, namely:—

For clause (b) of rule 53 of the said Rules, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) In the case of a Government servant other than that mentioned in Clause (a), for the first year of suspension, subsistence allowance at an amount equal to the leave salary which the officer would have drawn, under the leave rules applicable to him, if he had been on leave on half pay or on half average pay, and for every period subsequent thereto at three quarters of such an amount.

Provided that the Government servant under suspension may be granted in addition any compensatory allowance (e.g. dearness allowance, house rent allowance, etc.) of which he was in receipt on the date of suspension, to such extent and subject to such conditions as the suspending authority may direct.

Provided further that the amount of dearness allowance does not exceed the amount admissible as such on the subsistence allowance paid from time to time.

R. D. BALNALLY, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 27th August 1949

No. 48.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing into the provinces of India of (a) any copy of the booklets entitled "BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN IN KASHMIR—NEUTRAL OPINION" and "THE KASHMIR DISPUTE THROUGH NEUTRAL EYES" published in English or (b) any translation, reprint or other document containing substantial reproductions of the matter contained in either of the said booklets.

P. C. PADHI, Addl Secy

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 27th August 1949

No. 79.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 49A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Income-tax (Double Taxation Relief) (Indian States) Rules, 1939, namely:—

To the entries in the Schedule annexed to the said Rules the following shall be added, namely:—

Assam States

1 Tripura".

No. 81.—It is notified for general information that the Central Government have approved the institution mentioned below for the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 15B of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922):—

"United Provinces

314 Bharat Kala Bhawan, Banaras

HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENT

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1949

No. 48.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (ii) of rule 2 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules, 1946, the Central Government is pleased to appoint with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd August 1949 Mr. P. G. Deshpande, Income-tax Officer, as Authorised Representative to appear, plead and act for an Income-tax Authority who is a party to any proceeding before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.

S. P. LAHIRI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 27th August 1949

No. PY-623(6)/49.—The Government of India have been receiving complaints from time to time from various sections of the public that the quality of foodgrains issued to consumers in rationed areas is bad and also that the prices charged are high and out of proportion to the prices paid for procuring the grains. The Government of India are, therefore, pleased to appoint a Committee with the following terms of reference:—

(1) Whether the arrangements made by the Provincial Governments/States/Administrations for the transport of imported grain received from the Government of India to the storage or consumption centres are satisfactory and economical and in particular ensure minimum losses in transit and wastage.

(2) Whether the arrangements by the Provincial Governments/States/Administrations for procurement and transport of local grain are satisfactory and economical.

(3) Whether the arrangements made by the Provincial Governments/States/Administrations for distribution of grain to the wholesaler and the retailer are satisfactory and economical.

(4) Whether the arrangements for the storage and the conservation of both imported and local grain are adequate and ensure maintenance of good quality of grain. Whether the storage godowns are suitable and arrangements for inspection, elimination of infestation and cleaning of grain before issue are adequate.

(5) Whether the quality of grain finally reaching the consumer is satisfactory and the arrangements leave no scope for adulteration, short issue, etc.

(6) Whether the various additions made by the Provincial Governments/States/Administrations to the procurement or purchase price of foodgrains either for services like transport, milling, etc. or for overheads like establishment and commission to middlemen, etc. are not excessive.

2 The Committee will consist of the following:—

1. Shri L. K. Maitra, Chairman.
2. Shri Thirumala Rao, Member.
3. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao, Member.
4. Shri P. D. Himatsingka, Member.
5. Shri Satish Chandra, Member.
6. Shri S. K. Mirchandani, Member-Secretary.

3. The Headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi, but with a view to examine conditions prevailing in various Provinces/States, they will visit such Provinces/States as they consider necessary.

4. The Committee will also have power to co-opt representatives of important interests as and when necessary.

ORDERED that the above Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. L. GUPTA, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 27th August 1949

No. 24-ITC/49.—In pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce, No. 23-ITC/43, dated the 1st July 1943, as continued in force by the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVII of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Open General Licence No. X, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce, No. 1-ITC/48, dated the 1st March 1948, as subsequently amended, and that this amendment be published for general information:—

In the Proviso to the said Open General Licence—

For the words—

"Provided that nothing in this amendment shall apply to import of Khewra Salt by land from Pakistan."

The following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided that nothing in this amendment shall apply to import of Rock Salt by land from Pakistan.”

S. JAGANNATHAN, Joint Secy.

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 27th August 1949

No. 91-C.W.(10)/48/III.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVIII of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce, No. 91-C.W.(1)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945, namely:—

In Part D—

For item 48A the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“48A. Plastic and manufactures thereof other than Buttons and Toys and not specified elsewhere.”

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1949

No. 91-C.W.(4)/49.—In pursuance of clause (h) of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce, No. 91-C.W.(1)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Open General Licence No. 4 published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce, No. 91-C.W.(4)/49, dated the 12th April 1949, namely:—

To the list of goods given in the said Open General Licence, the following shall be added, namely:—

(xviii) Enamel ware.

(xix) Papier machie goods.

B. M. MEHTA, Asstt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

Bombay, the 6th August 1949

No. TCS-I/Production.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 20 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's notification No. 78-Tex.1/48, dated the 30th November 1948, namely:—

In the said notification at the beginning of direction 14 before the words “No producer shall produce” the words and brackets “except for (a) cloth produced for supply to the Government of India in accordance with an order placed with the producer by the Government of India, (b) cloth produced for experimental purposes, and (c) cloth produced for export” shall be inserted.

No. TCS-I/17.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 33 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby permit any producer to produce counts of yarn in excess of the number permitted under clause 17 of the said Order subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) The additional counts so spun shall be utilised by the producer for producing on his own looms cloth intended for export;
- (ii) A statement regarding the additional counts so spun each month shall be furnished by the producer to the Textile Commissioner, Production Branch, Hararwala Building, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Bombay, the 3rd September 1949

No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's

Notification No. 80-Tex.1/48(j), dated the 26th October, 1948, namely:—

In the said Notification after entry No. 6 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

“7. Mr. S. N. Das Gupta, Director.”

No. 12(4)-Tex.1/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 20 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 78-Tex.1/48, dated the 30th November 1948, namely:—

In the said notification in paragraph 8 the sentence beginning with the words “No producer shall produce any woven coloured shirting.....” shall be deleted.

No. TCS-I/34.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby authorise Mr. M. R. Kazimi, Director (Cloth) in the Office of the Textile Commissioner to exercise on my behalf the functions of the Textile Commissioner to issue special permissions with reference to clauses 20A, 20B and 20C of the said Order.

T. P. BARAT, Textile Commr.

New Delhi, the 29th August 1949

No. 308-PA(125)/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Paper Price Control Order, 1945, namely:—

In Schedule II appended to the said Order, to the entries under the heading “Bombay Presidency”, the entry “Rajkot” shall be added.

K RAM, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th August 1949

No. 9(4)-Tex.I/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, namely:—

In the said Order—

(1) in sub-clause (3) of clause 21—

- (a) the words “for civil consumption” shall be deleted;
- (b) for the words “75 per cent” the words “80 per cent” shall be substituted;
- (c) for the word, “whichever is greater”, the words “whichever is lower” shall be substituted.

(2) in sub-clause (2) of clause 25 for the words “two months”, the words “three months” shall be substituted.

(3) in clause 28—

- (i) for item (a) in sub clause (1) the following shall be substituted:—
“(a) the quantity of unpacked cloth exceeding the total quantity of cloth produced by him during the preceding two months”
- (ii) in sub-clause (4) for the words, figures and brackets “sub-clause (1) and (2) any cloth or yarn”, the words, figure and brackets “sub-clause (2) any yarn” shall be substituted.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 30th August 1949

No. Salt-18(8)/48.—In pursuance of the recommendations of the Salt Experts Committee, the Government of India have decided to constitute an Advisory Committee for Salt. The functions of the Committee will be to advise Government on measures to be adopted for promoting and developing the Salt Industry of the country on rational lines and all other matters incidental thereto.

2. The following have been nominated as Chairman and Members of the Committee:—

Chairman

1. Shri Rustum Khurshedji Sidhva, M.C.A.,

Members

2. Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, M.C.A.

3. Shri A. Vedaratnam Pillai, M.L.A.

President of the Madras Provincial Salt Manufacturers Association, Madras.

4. Shri Ardeshir H. Bhiwandiwalla.

President, Bombay Salt Manufacturers and Shilohries Association, Bombay.

5. Shri P. A. Narielwala,

Vice-Chairman, the Indian Salt Manufacturers Association, Bombay.

6. Shri S. Ramaswamy,

Mettur Chemicals & Industrial Corporation Ltd., Mettur.

7. Shri Saroj Kumar Datta,

The Calcutta Salt Association Ltd., Calcutta.

8. Dr. J. N. Ray,

Deputy Director General, Directorate General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi.

Member-Secretary

9. Salt Controller, New Delhi

ORDER

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments and Administrations, States Unions, all Ministries of Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister's Secretariat.

2. ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I.

K. SEN, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 27th August 1949

No. F.9-9/49-RP&S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the Destruction Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the order published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Education, Health and Lands Department No. F.320/85-A, dated the 20th July, 1936, namely:—

In entry (3) of clause 15 of the said order, after the word "air" the words "on their transhipment" shall be inserted.

New Delhi, the 28th August 1949

No. F.3-6/48-Oo.—In pursuance of clause (k) of rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture No. F.3-6/48-C, dated the 14th January, 1949, the Central Government is pleased to levy a charge of annas 10 per maund on all ghee packed and sealed with Agmark labels.

S. R. MAINJ, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 27th August 1949

No. F.34-2/48-D.3.—In exercise of the Powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Provident-Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), the Central Government is pleased to add to the schedule to the said Act the name of the following 'Public institution', namely:—

The Lady Irwin College for Women, New Delhi.

TARA CHAND, Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

PORTS

New Delhi, the 28th August 1949

No. 13-P(54)/49.—In pursuance of section 9 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), it is hereby notified that Mr. M. T. Raju, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, has been chosen by the Government of Madras to be a Trustee of the Madras Port Trust with effect from 12th August 1949 since Mr. P. Govinda Menon resigned.

A. K. MUKHERJEA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 28th August 1949

No. 103-E(5)/49.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Railways (Transport of Goods) Act, 1947 (XII of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 103-E(5)/49, dated the 28th March, 1949, namely:—

In the said notification, for the words "Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Gorakhpur", the words "Traffic Manager, O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur" shall be substituted.

S. CHAKRAVARTI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 29th August 1949

No. F(X)II-49 TX1/1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941), the Central Government is pleased to revoke the notification of the Government of India in the late Railway Department (Railway Board), No. 5728-F, dated the 18th December 1930.

No. F(X)II-49 TX1 1.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Madras and Southern Maharratta Railways shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority specified in column I of the Schedule annexed hereto, the taxes specified in column II thereof.

SCHEDULE

Local Authority I	Taxes II
Bhimavaram Municipality	General property tax and water and drainage tax.

Explanation.—

In this Schedule—

- (i) "General Property Tax" means so much of the property tax levied under cluse (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 81 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), as comprises a tax for general purposes;
- (ii) "Water and Drainage tax" means so much of the property tax as is levied in accordance with clause (b) of the said sub-section.

New Delhi, the

1948.

No. E48RR21.—The following rules for recruitment to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers are published for general information:—

RULES

PART I

Methods of Recruitment

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Railway Service of Engineers Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purposes of these Rules—

(a) "Government" means the Government of India; (b) "The Commission" means the Federal Public Service Commission;

(c) "High Commissioner" means the High Commissioner for India in London;

(d) "The Service" means the Indian Railway Service of Engineers;

(e) "Direct appointment" means appointment otherwise than on the result of a competitive examination or by promotion or transfer from another Service.

(f) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes mentioned in the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936.

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

(i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.

(ii) By promotion of specially qualified officers of the Lower Gazetted Service and subordinates of the Civil Engineering Department.

(iii) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the government on the recommendations of the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by such method.

5. Appointments to the Service which is made otherwise than by promotion will be governed by the principles laid down in the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs' Resolution No. 16/10/47-Ests.(R), dated the 21st August 1947 (regarding communal representation in the Central Services) and the supplementary instructions issued in connection therewith.

PART II

Recruitment by competitive examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(i) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state on his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference between them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(ii) Government shall assign successful candidates to such Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of Government be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as Government may decide. If a limit is imposed and the

number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and provinces of India.

9. (i)* A candidate who is in permanent or temporary Government service shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the Head of his Department, who shall forward his application to the Commission unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(ii) A candidate who is not in Government service shall submit his application direct to the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission.

(iii) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

10. A candidate must be either—

(a) a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile, or

(b) a ruler or a citizen of an Indian State which has acceded to the Dominion of India, or

(c) a person of Indian descent, or a ruler or a citizen of an Indian State which has not acceded to the Dominion of India, or a citizen of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India, in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Government of the Dominion of India.

NOTE.—A candidate who was domiciled in Pakistan areas but who has migrated or may migrate from such areas before the 30th September, 1948, with the intention of permanently settling down in India will be treated as a person domiciled in India and no declaration of eligibility for appointment to the Service under the Indian Dominion in respect of such a person will be necessary.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the notice issued by the Commission under rule 6. A candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 28 on the prescribed date.

NOTE.—These age-limits apply whether or not a candidate is already in Government service.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

(i) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections *vide Appendix I*; or

(ii) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or

(iii) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or

(iv) passed the Associate Examination from the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or

(v) have obtained the B.Sc. degree in Engg. of Aligarh Muslim University:

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a Provincial Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

*The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants' Application for posts (Central Services) Rules published with the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Services).

Home Department No. F. 189/43/Ests
India, Railway Department (Railway Board) Notification No. E 34-R.R.I.

dated the 8th December 1948 as amended from time to time, and the corresponding rules made by Provincial Governments.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (*see Appendix IV*). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (i) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 8 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(ii) For the purpose of rule 5 of these rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by members of a particular community or communities shall be made by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular community or communities, provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment in these services.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 18 (i)].

Institution of Civil Sections A and B of the Associate Membership, London. Examinations.

Institution of Mechanical Sections A and B of the Associate Membership, London. Examinations.

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.	The Associate Membership Examination.
Oxford . . .	B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.
Cambridge . . .	B.A. (Honours) Mechanical Science Tripos.
St. Andrews . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Glasgow . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Edinburgh . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Dublin . . .	B.A.I. (Ordinary, or with Honours in Engineering).
McGill University (Montreal).	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" or "Metallurgical" or "Mining" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Durham . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
London . . .	B.Sc. (External and Internal Degree) in Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
	B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) [obtained in or after 1926].
	B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) [Hons. Degree obtained in or after 1935].
Victoria University (Manchester).	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I), in Electrical Engineering.
	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division II) in Electrical Engineering.
	B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours Division Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.
	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.
	B.Sc. in Engineering. (Honours Degree or Ordinary Degree from 1925 onwards).
	B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours Division in the Final (Examination).)
Birmingham . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Liverpool . . .	B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Marine" or "Electrical" Engineering or "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Leeds . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Sheffield . . .	B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class in the final Examination will not be required in the cases of degrees obtained in or after June 1930). B.E. (Mot.) Hons only.
Bristol . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Wales . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
National University of Ireland.	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Queen's University (Belfast).	B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Sydney . . .	B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.
Melbourne . . .	B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
New Zealand . . .	B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Adelaide . . .	B.E. in "Civil", "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
Queensland . . .	B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Western Australia . . .	B.E.
South Africa . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering (until 1921).
Capetown . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Witwatersrand . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Calcutta . . .	B.E. Examination in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. B. (Met.) and B. E. (Met.).
Bombay . . .	B.E. Examination.
Madras . . .	B.E. Examination.
Benares Hindu University	B.Sc. Examination in Engineering. B.Sc. (Mining).
Patna . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Rangoon . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Mysore . . .	B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
Punjab . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Osmania University (Hyderabad).	B.E. in Engineering.
Travancore University	B.Sc. (Engg.) Degree.
East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.	B.Sc. (Engg.), so long as the college is allowed to utilize all the equipments and the laboratories of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

Diplomas in Engineering:—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.

University College, London.

King's College, London.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury: Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by Matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—

Diploma in Electrical Technology.

Diploma in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester—Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab College of Engineering and Technology (formerly MacLagan Engineering College), Mogaipura—

"A" Class Diploma in the first division (85 per cent. or more marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) in (i) Mechanical Engineering, and (ii) Electrical Engineering from 1935.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Bengal—

Diploma in Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering from 1941 onwards, provided the candidates have passed Inter. Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Bengal—

Diploma in Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards, provided the candidates have passed the Inter. Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Degree Course (without regard to whether the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination or not) or the Special Degree Examination.

Diploma of the Faraday House, London, as obtained by actually passing the examination of the Faraday House.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—

A pass in Degree Course (without regard to whether the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination or not).

A pass in the Special Degree Examination

The Engineer Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course.

The Delhi Polytechnic and the All India Diploma in Engineering when passed after completing the course of study.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh—Associatehip in Electrical Engineering.

Naval Officers:—

Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E.).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich:—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

List of Diplomas or Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the Curricula of which have been accredited by the E.C.P.D. and holders of which have taken a full four years course of studies in such institutions and have had at least four years experience in practical Engineering and which have been exempted from Sections A & B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India).

(Subject to periodic revision)

Akron, University of.—Electrical³ (mechanical, industrial and aeronautical options)³.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Arkansas, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of.—Chemical (day and 8-year evening), civil¹, electrical¹, mechanical¹.

Brown University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Bucknell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

California Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical (5 and 6-year courses), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.

Carnegie Institute of Technology.—Chemical¹, civil, electrical¹, industrial (management)¹, mechanical¹, metallurgical¹.

Case Institute of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Catholic University of America.—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cincinnati, University of.—Aeronautical³, chemical³, civil³, electrical³, mechanical³.

Citadel, The.—Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Colorado State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).

Columbia University.—Chemical², civil², electrical², industrial², mechanical², metallurgical², mining².

Connecticut, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cooper Union School of Engineering.—Chemical⁶, civil⁶, electrical⁶, mechanical⁶.

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical⁴, architectural⁴, chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Georgia School of Technology.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical (including co-operative curriculum)¹, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Harvard University.—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (include geographical option).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering).—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general⁷, mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general⁷, mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general⁷, mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil³, electrical³, mechanical³.

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical⁴, general⁷, industrial, (business and engineering administration), mechanical⁴, metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil¹, electrical¹, mechanical¹.

New York State College of Ceramics.—(at Alfred University ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and year evening), civil¹, electrical¹, industrial (administrative), mechanical¹.

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

North Eastern University.—Chemical³, civil³, electrical³, industrial³, mechanical³.

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical, industrial⁴, mechanical, metallurgical⁴, mining⁴, petroleum⁴.

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical, general⁷, metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Southern Methodist University.—Civil⁴, electrical, mechanical⁴.

Stanford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General⁷

Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4- and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).

Texas, Technological College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).

Toledo, University of.—General⁷.

Tufts College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulsa, University of.—Petroleum (including option in refining and production)⁸.

Union College.—Civil, electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy.—General⁷.

Utah State Agricultural College.—Civil.

Utah, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Vanderbilt University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Vermont, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Virginia, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining.

Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Washington, University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.

West Virginia University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical metallurgical, mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

List of Accredited Curricula of Technical Institute Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N. Y.).—Aircraft design and construction (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs), aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, Calif).—Electrical engineering.

Explanatory Notes

*With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula this list is corrected to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made, no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(1) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(2) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5 year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(3) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(4) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(5) Accrediting applies to day and to 6-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(6) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(7) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(8) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

Aeronautical University. The (Chicago, Ill).—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington, D.C.).—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).—Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering.

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Machine construction and tool design steam and Diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide Rule 13(ii)]

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A., in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Note.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 17)

The subjects of the examination will be—

(a) Compulsory—

	Marks
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	200
(4) Construction	200
(i) Building materials.	
(ii) Design of structures.	
(iii) General principles governing the design of railways, roads, harbours and other works.	
(5) Surveying	100
(6) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100
(7) Viva voce	300

(b) Optional—

Any two of the following subjects:—

(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Prime Movers	100
(3) Hydraulics and Hydraulic machines	100
(4) Electrical Engineering	100
(5) Architecture and Town Planning	100

2. A candidate must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical Surveying, in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal of, or the head of the department of Surveying in, the college or institution

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 13 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying mark in all or any of the subjects of the examination. If, owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in *Viva Voce*, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for examination in *Viva Voce* only those candidates who have obtained in the written test the qualifying mark which may be prescribed by the Commission. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he obtains at least—

(1) 40 per cent. of the total marks for the compulsory subjects, excluding *Viva Voce* and

(2) 85 per cent. of the total marks for the *Viva Voce* test.

4. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

5. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

6. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

7. Special attention will be paid in the *Viva Voce* test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

APPENDIX IV

Fees

(Vide Rule 16)

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A.—To the Federal Public Service Commission—

A consolidated application and examination fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) with the application.

(A Treasury Receipt or a crossed Indian Postal Order only for this amount will be accepted by the Commission. The Commission cannot accept the fee in cash or cheques.)

NOTE.—The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide refugee and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

B.—To the General Manager of the Railway concerned—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

Particulars regarding the Indian Railway Service of Engineers

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

1. Candidates selected for appointment under rule 3(i) will be appointed as probationary officers for a period of three years. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported on at the end of two years' training will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period. At the end of this period they will be confirmed in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, provided they have passed all the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

2. Officers will be required to pass a riding test within two years of the commencement of the probationary term.

3. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu or Hindi by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or granted any increment beyond the first, during the period of probation. Officers who can read, write and speak in Urdu or Hindi may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

4. Officers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, recruited under these regulations, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

5. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service or increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in para. 9 of this Appendix.

6. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of State Railways.

7. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the State Railways if and when called upon to do so.

8. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(i) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 3 (ii), (iii) and (iv) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

9. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers

Junior Scale.—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Grade.—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade.—Rs. 1,800—60—1,800.

Senior Administrative Grade.—Under consideration.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

10. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with rules of the Department.

11. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

No. E43RR4.—The following rules for recruitment to the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are published for general information:—

RULES

PART I

Methods of Recruitment

1. These Rules may be called the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purposes of these Rules—

(a) "Government" means the Government of India;

(b) "The Commission" means the Federal Public Service Commission;

(c) "High Commissioner" means the High Commissioner for India in London;

(d) "The Service" means the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways;

(e) "Direct appointment" means appointment otherwise than on the result of a competitive examination or by promotion or transfer from another Service;

(f) "Scheduled Caste" means any of the castes mentioned in the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936.

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

(i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.

(ii) By promotion of specially qualified officers of the Lower Gazetted Service and subordinates of the Signal Engineering Department.

(iii) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 8, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service which is made otherwise than by promotion will be governed by the principles laid down in the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs' Resolution No. 16/10/47-Ests. (R), dated the 21st August 1947 (regarding communal representation in the Central Services), and the supplementary instructions issued in connection therewith.

PART II

Recruitment by Competitive Examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments, to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(i) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one service or Department, he shall state on his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference between them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(ii) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of Government be limited to such number, not being less than 200 as Government may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted

to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and provinces of India.

9. (i)* A candidate who is in permanent or temporary Government service shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the Head of his Department, who shall forward his application to the Commission unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(ii) A candidate who is not in Government service shall submit his application direct to the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission.

(iii) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

10. A candidate must be either—

(a) a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile, or

(b) a ruler or a citizen of an Indian State which has acceded to the Dominion of India, or

(c) a person of Indian descent, or a ruler or a citizen of an Indian State which has not acceded to the Dominion of India, or a citizen of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India, in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Government of the Dominion of India.

Note.—A candidate who was domiciled in Pakistan areas but who has migrated or may migrate from such areas before the 30th September, 1948 with the intention of permanently settling down in India will be treated as a person domiciled in India and no declaration of eligibility for appointment to the Service under the Indian Dominion in respect of such a person will be necessary.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the notice issued by the Commission under rule 6. A candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 28 on the prescribed date. Candidates already in Railway Service, who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 (in the case of a Scheduled Caste candidate who is under the age of 28), on the date prescribed for this purpose in the notice issued by the Commission under rule 6, may, however, be admitted to the examination if they hold a substantively permanent appointment and are recommended by their Department or Office.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have

(i) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections, vide Appendix I; or

(ii) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that appendix; or

(iii) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or

(iv) passed the Associate Examination from the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or

(v) have obtained the B.Sc. degree in Engineering of Aligarh Muslim University; or

(vi) obtained the All-India Diploma in Electrical Engineering of the Delhi Polytechnic;

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a Provincial Government treat as a qualified candidate, a

*The submission of applications by person in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants' Application for (Central Services) Rules [published with the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board) Notification No. F189/43-East, dated the 8th December 1943

No. E 34 R. R. I., dated the 22nd January 1936 as amended from time to time], and the corresponding rules made by Provincial Governments.

candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (i) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(ii) For the purpose of rule 5 of these rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by members of a particular community or communities shall be made by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular community or communities, provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment in these services.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of two years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

(f) Particulars as to pay and general conditions of service prescribed for probationers in the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways will be found in Appendix V.

* In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standard required can be had from the Commission.

APPENDIX I

<i>List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 13 (i)].</i>	
Institution of Civil Engineers, London.	Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
Institute of Mechanical Engineers, London.	Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.	The Associate Membership Examination.
Oxford . . .	B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.
Cambridge . . .	B.A. (Honours) Mechanical Sciences, Tripos.
St. Andrews . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Glasgow . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Edinburgh . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Dublin . . .	B. A. I. (Ordinary, or with Honours in Engineering).
McGill University (Montreal).	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" or "Metallurgical" or "Mining" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Durham . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
London . . .	B.Sc. (External and Internal Degree) in Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Victoria University (Manchester).	B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) [obtained in or after 1926].
Birmingham . . .	B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) [Hons. Degree obtained in or after 1925].
Liverpool . . .	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I in Electrical Engineering).
Leeds . . .	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division II) in Electrical Engineering.
Sheffield . . .	B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours Division Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.
Bristol . . .	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.
Wales . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours Degree or Ordinary Degree from 1925 onwards).
National University of Ireland.	B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours Division in the Final Examination).
Queen's University (Belfast).	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Sydney . . .	B. Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Melbourne . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
New Zealand . . .	B. Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Degree or Ordinary Degree with a First Class in the final Examination will not be required in the cases of degrees obtained in or after June 1930). B.E. (Met.) Hons. only.
Adeleld . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Queensland . . .	B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Western Australia . . .	B.E.
South Africa . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering (until 1921).
Cape Town . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Witwatersrand . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Calcutta . . .	B.E. Examination in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. B(Met.) & B.E. (Met.).
Bombay . . .	B.E. Examination.
Madras . . .	B.E. Examination.
Banaras Hindu University	B.Sc. Examination in Engineering.
Patna . . .	B.Sc. (Mining).
Rangoon . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Mysore . . .	B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
Punjab . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Osmania University (Hyderabad).	B.E.
Travancore University	B.Sc. (Eng.) degree.

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee. B.Sc. (Engg.), so long as the college is allowed to utilize all the equipments and the laboratories of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

Diploma in Engineering—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.
University College, London.
King's College, London.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury; Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Diploma in Electrical Technology, or in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester.—Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab College of Engineering and Technology (formerly MacLagan Engineering College), Mohalpur.—"A" Class Diploma in the first division (65 per cent. or more marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent or more marks) in (i) Mechanical Engineering, and (ii) Electrical Engineering from 1985.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Bengal.—Diploma in Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering from 1941 onwards, provided that candidates have passed Inter. Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Bengal.—Diploma in Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards, provided the candidates have passed the Inter. Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Degree Course (without regard to whether the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination or not) or the Special Degree Examination.

Diploma of the Faraday House, London, as obtained by actually passing the examination of the Faraday House

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—

A pass in Degree Course (without regard to whether the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination or not).

A pass in the Special Degree Examination.

The Engineer Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course.

The Delhi Polytechnic and the All India Diploma in Engineering when passed after completing the course of study.

Heriott Watt College, Edinburgh.—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Naval Officers:—

Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E.).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich.—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

List of Diplomas or Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the Curricula of which have accredited by the E.C.P.D. and holders of which have taken a full four years course of studies in such institutions and have had at least four years experience in practical Engineering and which have been exempted from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India).*

Akron, University of.—Electrical³, mechanical (industrial and aeronautical options)³.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Arkansas, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of.—Chemical (day and 8-years evening), civil¹, electrical¹, mechanical¹.

Brown University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Bucknell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

California Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical (5 and 6-year courses), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.

Carnegie Institute of Technology.—Chemical⁴, civil¹, electrical^{1,4}, industrial (management^{1,4}) mechanical^{1,4}, metallurgical^{1,4}.

Case Institute of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Catholic University of America.—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cincinnati, University of.—Aeronautical³, chemical³, civil³, electrical³, mechanical³.

Citadel, The.—Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Colorado State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical mechanical (includes aeronautical option).

Columbia University.—Chemical², civil², electrical², industrial², mechanical², metallurgical², mining².

Connecticut, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cooper Union School of Engineering.—Chemical⁵, civil⁵, electrical⁵, mechanical⁵.

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical.

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical⁴, architectural⁴, chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Georgia School of Technology.—Aeronautical, ceramic⁴, chemical (including co-operative curriculum)⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Harvard University⁵.—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (includes geographical option).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering)⁶.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general⁷, mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical general⁷, mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general⁷, mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil³, electrical³, mechanical³.

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical, building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical⁴, general⁷, industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical⁴, metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical engineering mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Navada University of—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil¹, electrical¹, mechanical¹.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University).—Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and 7-year evening), civil, electrical¹, industrial (administrative), mechanical¹.

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

North Eastern University.—Chemical³, civil³, electrical³, industrial³, mechanical³.

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, industrial⁴, mechanical, metallurgical⁴, mining⁴, petroleum.

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical, general⁷, metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Southern Methodist University.—Civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Stanford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General⁷.

Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4-and 5-years courses).

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).

Texas Technological College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).

Toledo, University of.—General¹³.

Tufts College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulsa, University of.—Petroleum (including option in refining and production)⁴.

Union College.—Civil, electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy.—General⁷.

Utah State Agricultural College.—Civil.

Utah, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Vanderbilt University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Vermont, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Virginia, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining.

Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial, (administrative), mechanical.

Washington, University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.

West Virginia University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining

Worcester, Polytechnic Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, (metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

*With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula this list is corrected to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made, no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(1) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(2) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(3) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(4) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(5) Accrediting applies to day and to 6-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD

(6) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(7) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(8) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

LIST OF ACCREDITED CURRICULA OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N. Y.).—Aircraft design and construction (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs), aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, Calif.).—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.)—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington, D.C.).—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).—Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering.

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Machine construction and tool design, steam and Diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide Rule 13(ii)]

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A., in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination [vide Rule 17]

The subjects of the examination will be—

1. (a) *Compulsory*—

	Marks
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(4) Electrical Communication Engineering	200
(5) Mechanical Engineering	200
(6) <i>Viva voce</i>	300

(b) *Optional*—

Any two of the following subjects—

(1) Construction	
(i) Building Materials	
(ii) Design of structures	
(iii) General principles governing the design of Railway Roads, Harbours and other works	100
(2) Surveying	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including strength of materials and Theory of structures)	100
(4) Applied Mathematics	100

2. A candidate who takes Surveying as an optional subject must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying including practical Surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal of, or the head of the department of Surveying in the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 13 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves, the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the F. P. S. Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying mark in all or any of the subjects of the examination.

If owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in *viva voce*, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for examination in *viva voce* only those candidates who have obtained in the written test the qualifying mark which may be prescribed by the Commission. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he obtains at least:

(1) 40 per cent. of the total marks for the compulsory subjects, excluding *viva voce*; and

(2) 35 per cent. of the total marks for the *viva voce* test.

4. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

5. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

6. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

7. Special attention will be paid in the *viva voce* test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

APPENDIX IV

FEES

[Vide Rule 16]

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A.—To the Federal Public Service Commission—

A consolidated application and examination fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) with the application.

(A Treasury Receipt or a crossed Indian Postal Order only for this amount will be accepted by the Commission. The Commission cannot accept the fee in cash or cheques.)

NOTE.—The Commission may, at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* refugee and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

B.—To the General Manager of the Railway concerned—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

Particulars regarding the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

1. Candidates selected under rule 8 (i) will be appointed as probationers for a period of two years.

"They may however, be required to undergo one year's further training abroad either during the 5th year of service or as soon after as possible."

On appointment, they shall enter into an agreement which shall provide that, during their probationary period, their services will be liable to termination at three months' notice on either side.

At the conclusion of the probationary period referred to above, officers who are favourably reported upon, will be appointed as officers on probation for three years, at the end of which period they will be required to undergo a final

practical departmental examination which will include tests in principles of signalling and interlocking and systems thereof in use, accounting, estimating, general and subsidiary rules, Factories Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, ability to handle labour and general application to work or works on which they are engaged while on probation, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

Both the probationary period and the period on probation may be modified by Government in the case of those already in Railway service.

2. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu or Hindi by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or granted any increment, beyond the first, during the period of probation. Officers who can read, write and speak in Urdu or Hindi may be exempted by the General Manager, from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

3. Officers of the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in this Appendix.

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of State Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the State Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3 (i) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 8 (ii), (iii) and (iv) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

8. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways:—

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—850—380—880—90—590—E.B.—80—770—40—850

Senior Scale:—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year) 40—1,600—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade:—Rs. 1,800—60—1,600

Note: Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly, by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

NO. E48RR6.—The following rules for recruitment to the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are published for general information:—

RULES
PART I
Method of Recruitment

1. These Rules may be called the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purposes of these rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India;
- (b) "The Commission" means the Federal Public Service Commission;
- (c) "High Commissioner" means the High Commissioner for India in London;

(d) "The Service" means the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways,

(e) "Direct appointment" means appointment otherwise than on the result of a competitive examination or by promotion or transfer from another Service.

(f) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes mentioned in the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936.

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

(i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.

(ii) By promotion of specially qualified officers of the Lower Gazetted Service and subordinates of the Electrical Engineering Department.

(iii) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the Government or the recommendations of the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service which is made otherwise than by promotion will be governed by the principles laid down in the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Resolution No 16/10/47-Ests (R), dated the 21st August 1947 (regarding communal representation in the Central Services and the supplementary instructions issued in connection therewith)

PART II

Recruitment by Competitive Examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(i) Any person may apply to be admitted, as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department he shall state on his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference between them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(ii) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of Government be limited to such number not being less than 200, as Government may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate

representation of the various communities and provinces of India.

9. (i) A candidate who is in permanent or temporary Government service shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the Head of his Department, who shall forward his application to the Commission unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(ii) A candidate who is not in Government service shall submit his application direct to the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission.

(iii) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

10. A candidate must be either—

(a) a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile, or

(b) a ruler or a citizen of an Indian State which has acceded to the Dominion of India, or

(c) a person of Indian descent, or a ruler or a citizen of an Indian State which has not acceded to the Dominion of India, or a citizen of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India, in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Government of the Dominion of India.

NOTE.—A candidate who was domiciled in Pakistan areas but who has migrated or may migrate from such areas before the 30th September 1948 with the intention of permanently settling down in India will be treated as a person domiciled in India and no declaration of eligibility for appointment to the Service under the Indian Dominion in respect of such a person will be necessary.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the notice issued by the Commission under rule 6. A candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 28 on the prescribed date. Candidates already in Railway Service, who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 (in the case of a Scheduled Caste candidate who is under the age of 33), on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under rule 6, may, however, be admitted to the examination if they hold a substantively permanent appointment and are recommended by their Department or Office.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

(i) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections, *vide Appendix I*; or

(ii) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that appendix; or

(iii) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or

(iv) passed the Associate Examination from the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or

(v) have obtained the B.Sc. degree in Engineering of Aligarh Muslim University; or

(vi) obtained the All India Diploma in Electrical Engineering of the Delhi Polytechnic:

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may have the recommendation of the Central Government or a Provincial Government treat as a qualified candidate, a

*The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants' Application for Posts (*Central Services*) Rules [published with the Government of (Railway Services) Home Department

India, *Railway Department (Railway Board)*, Notification No. F. 199/43/Est., dated the 30th December 1948, as amended No. E-34 R. R. I., dated the 22nd January 1936, and the corresponding rules made by Provincial Governments.

candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which, in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (i) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(ii) For the purpose of rule 5 of these rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by members of a particular community or communities shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular community or communities, provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment in these services.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of two years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

(f) Particulars as to pay and general conditions of service prescribed for probationers in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways will be found in Appendix V.

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examinations [vide Rule 13(i)].

Institution of Civil Engineers, London.	Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London.	Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.	The Associate Membership Examination.
Oxford . . .	B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.
Cambridge . . .	B.A. (Honours) Mechanical Science Tripos.
St. Andrews . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Glasgow . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Edinburgh . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Dublin . . .	B.A.I. (Ordinary, or with honours in Engineering).
McGill University (Montreal)	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" or "Metallurgical" or "Mining" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Durham . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
London . . .	B.Sc. in (External and Internal Degree) Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)]. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Victoria University (Manchester).	B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) [obtained in or after 1926]. B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining). [Honours Degree obtained in or after 1935]. B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I) in Electrical Engineering.
Birmingham . . .	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division II) in Electrical Engineering.
Liverpool . . .	B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours Division or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.
Leeds . . .	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.
Sheffield . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours Degree or ordinary Degree from 1925 onwards).
Bristol . . .	B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).
Wales . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
National University of Ireland.	B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Marine" or "Electrical" Engineering, or "Naval Architecture". (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Queen's University (Belfast).	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Sydney . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Melbourne . . .	B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
New Zealand . . .	B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
Adelaide . . .	B.E. in "Civil", "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
Queensland . . .	B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Western Australia.	B.E.
South Africa . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering (until 1921).
Cape Town . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Witwatersrand . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Calcutta . . .	B.E. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. B.E. (Met.) B.(Met.)
Bombay . . .	B.E. Examination.
Madras . . .	B.E. Examination.
Banaras Hindu University.	B.Sc. Examination in Engineering.
Patna . . .	B.Sc. (Mining).
Rangoon . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Mysore . . .	B.Sc. in "Civil", "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
Punjab . . .	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Osmmania University (Hyderabad).	B.E.
Travancore University.	B.Sc. (Eng.) degree.

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee. B.Sc. (Engg.), so long as the college is allowed to utilize all the equipments and the laboratories of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

Diplomas in Engineering—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington. University College, London.
King's College, London.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by Matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Diploma in Electrical Technology, or in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester—Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab College of Engineering and Technology (formerly MacLagan Engineering College), Mogaipura—“A” Class Diploma in the first division (65 per cent. or more marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) in (i) Mechanical Engineering, and (ii) Electrical Engineering from 1935.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Bengal—

Diploma in Mechanical Engg. and Electrical Engg. from 1941 onwards provided the candidates have passed Inter. Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Bengal—

Diploma in Chemical Engg. from 1941 onwards, provided the candidates have passed the Inter. Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Degree Course (without regard to whether the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination or not) or the Special Degree Examination.

Diploma of the Faraday House, London, as obtained by actually passing the examination of the Faraday House.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—

A pass in Degree Course (without regard to whether the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination or not).

A pass in the Special Degree Examination.

The Engineer Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course.

The Delhi Polytechnic and the All India Diploma in Engineering when passed after completing the course of study.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Naval Officers—

Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

APPENDIX I (b)

List of Diplomas or Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the Curricula of which have been accredited by the E.O.P.D. and holders of which have taken a full four years' course of studies in such institutions and have had at least four years' experience in practical Engineering and which have been exempted from Sections A & B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India).*

(SUBJECT TO PERIODIC REVIEW)

Akron, University of—Electrical¹, mechanical (industrial and aeronautical options)².

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Arkansas, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of.—Chemical (day and 8-year evening), civil¹, electrical¹, mechanical¹.

Brown University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Bucknell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

California Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical (5- and 6-year courses), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.

Carnegie Institute of Technology.—Chemical¹, civil¹, electrical¹, industrial¹, management¹, mechanical¹, metallurgical¹.

Case Institute of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Catholic University of America.—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cincinnati, University of.—Aeronautical³, chemical³, civil³, electrical³, mechanical³.

Citadel, The.—Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Colorado State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).

Columbia University.—Chemical², civil², electrical², industrial², mechanical², metallurgical², mining².

Connecticut, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cooper Union School of Engineering.—Chemical⁶, civil⁶, electrical⁶, mechanical⁶.

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical.

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical⁴, architectural⁴, chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

George School of Technology.—Aeronautical, ceramic⁴, chemical (including co-operative curriculum)⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Harvard University.—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (includes geographical option).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering).—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option) chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general⁷, mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general⁷, mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative) mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general⁷, mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil³, electrical³, mechanical³.

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical, building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical⁴, general⁷, industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical⁴, metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil electrical engineering mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic⁷, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil¹, electrical¹, mechanical¹.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University).—Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and 7-year evening), civil¹, electrical¹, industrial¹ (administrative), mechanical¹.

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Northeastern University.—Chemical³, civil³, electrical³, industrial³, mechanical³.

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical⁴, civil⁴, electrical⁴, industrial⁴, mechanical, metallurgical⁴, mining⁴, petroleum.

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical, general⁷, metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Southern Methodist University.—Civil⁴, electrical⁴, mechanical⁴.

Stanford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General⁷.

Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4- and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).

Texas Technological College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).

Toledo, University of.—General⁷.

Tufts College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulsa, University of.—Petroleum (including options in refining and production)⁴.

Union College.—Civil, electrical⁷.

United States Coast Guard Academy.—General⁷.

Utah State Agricultural College.—Civil.

Utah, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Vanderbilt University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Vermont, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Virginia, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining.

Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Washington, University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.

West Virginia University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes.

*With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula, this list is corrected to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made, no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(1) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(2) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(3) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(4) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(5) Accrediting applies to day and to 6-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(6) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(7) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(8) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

LIST OF ACCREDITED CURRICULA OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

Academy of Aeronautics. (LaGuardia Field, N.Y.).—Aircraft design and construction (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs), aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, Calif.).—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.).—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington, D. C.).—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).—Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering.

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Machine construction and tool design, steam and Diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide Rule 13(ii)]

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Note.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course shall have one-half of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 17)

The subjects of the examination will be—

1. (a) Compulsory—

	Marks
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Mechanical Engineering	200
(4) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	200
(5) Electrical Engineering	200
(6) <i>Viva voce</i>	300

(b) Optional—

Any two of the following subjects:—

(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Applied Mathematics	100
(3) Surveying	100
(4) Electrical Communication Engineering	100

2. A candidate who takes Surveying as an optional subject must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying including practical Surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal of, or the head of the department of Surveying in, the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 13 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves, the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying mark in all or any of the subjects of the examination.

If owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in *viva voce*, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for examination in *viva voce* only those candidates who have obtained in the written test the qualifying mark

which may be prescribed by the Commission. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he obtains at least.

(1) 40 per cent. of the total marks for the compulsory subjects, excluding *viva voce*; and

(2) 35 per cent. of the total marks for the *viva voce* test.

4. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

5. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

6. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

7. Special attention will be paid in the *viva voce* test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

APPENDIX IV

FEES

[Vide Rule 16]

Candidates must pay the following fees.—

A.—To the Federal Public Service Commission—

A consolidated application and examination fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) with the application.

(A Treasury Receipt or a crossed Indian Postal Order only for this amount will be accepted by the Commission. The Commission cannot accept the fee in cash or cheques.)

NOTE.—The Commission may, at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide refugee and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

B.—To the General Manager of the Railway concerned

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment)

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

Particulars regarding the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

1. Candidates selected under rule 3 (i) will be appointed as probationers for a period of 2 years. They may, however, be required to undergo one year's further training abroad either during the 5th year of service or as soon after as possible.

On appointment, they shall enter into an agreement which shall provide that, during their probationary period, their services will be liable to termination at three months' notice on either side.

At the conclusion of the probationary period referred to above officers who are favourably reported upon, will be appointed as officers on probation for three years at

the end of which period they will be required to undergo a final practical departmental examination which will include accounting, estimating, general and subsidiary rules. Factories Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Electricity Act and Electricity Rules, ability to handle labour and general application to work or works on which they are engaged while on probation, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways. On confirmation their agreement will be continued, subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

Both the probationary period and the period on probation may be modified by Government in the case of those already in Government or Railway service.

2. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu or Hindi by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or granted any increment, beyond the first, during the period of probation. Officers who can read, write and speak in Urdu or Hindi may be exempted by the General Manager, from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

3. Officers of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in this Appendix.

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of State Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the State Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(i) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 3 (ii), (iii) and (iv) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

8. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways—

Junior Scale—Rs. 350—350—880—880—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year) 40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1,300—00—1,600.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

S. S. RAMASUBBAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, MINES AND POWER

New Delhi, the August 1949

No. E. 3(97).—The Central Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules are published below for general information:—

**THE CENTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE, CLASS I,
RECRUITMENT RULES****PART I****GENERAL**

1. These rules may be called the "Central Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules."

2. In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "The Service" means the Central Engineering Service, Class I.

(b) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes mentioned in the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936.

(c) "Government" means the Government of India.

(d) The "Commission" means the Federal Public Service Commission.

**PART II
RECRUITMENT**

3. Recruitment to the Service, shall be made by any of the following methods:—

(1) By competitive examination in India in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

(2) By promotion in accordance with Part IV of these Rules.

(3) By transfer in accordance with Part V of these Rules of an officer in the Government service in India.

4. (1) All appointments to the Service or to posts borne upon the cadre of the Service shall be made by Government.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 3 Government shall determine the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the Service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method:

Provided that all recruitment by competitive examination (*vide* Part III of the rules) shall be to the grade of Assistant Executive Engineer, Class I only.

Seventy-five per cent. of the vacancies in the grade of Executive Engineer, Class I, shall be filled by promotion of Assistant Executive Engineers, Class I, the rest of the vacancies being filled by promotion and/or by transfer in accordance with Parts IV and V of the Rules respectively.

5. Appointment to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be governed by the principles laid down in the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 16/10/47-Ests.(R), dated the 21st August 1947 (regarding communal representation in the Central Services) and the supplementary instructions issued in connection therewith.

PART III**RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN INDIA**

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such time and place or places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the examination.

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of Government be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as Government may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and provinces of India.

8. A candidate must be either—

- (a) a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile, or
- (b) a ruler or a citizen of an Indian State which has acceded to the Dominion of India, or
- (c) a person of Indian descent, or a ruler or a citizen of an Indian State which has not acceded to the Dominion of India, or a citizen of the Pakistan

Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India, in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Government of the Dominion of India.

NOTE.—A candidate who was domiciled in Pakistan areas but who has migrated from such areas before the 30th September 1948 with the intention of permanently settling down in India, will be treated as a person domiciled in India and no declaration of eligibility for appointment to the Service under the Indian Dominion in respect of such a person will be necessary.

9. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Service, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

10. A candidate must furnish to the Commission such evidence as may be required to show that he is of good character and *prima facie* suitable for admission to the examination. Success in the examination confers no right to an appointment unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice of the examination issued by the Commission. A candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 28 on the prescribed date.

These age-limits apply whether or not a candidate is already in Government service.

12. (i) A candidate shall apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner and in such form as the Commission may prescribe:

**Provided that a candidate who is in the permanent or temporary service of the Central Government or of a Provincial Government shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the head of his department or office who shall forward his application to the Commission unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(ii) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

13. A candidate must—

- (i) have passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognized by that Institution as exempting from passing these sections, *vide* Appendix I, or
- (ii) have obtained an engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (iii) have passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (iv) have passed the Associate Examination of Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or
- (v) have obtained the B.Sc. degree in Engineering of Aligarh Muslim University;

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he is recommended by the Central Government or a Provincial

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

**The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants Applications for Posts Central Services/Railway Services Rules [published with the Government of India, Home Department/Railway Department (Railway Board) Notification No. 189/48 Ests./No. E. 34-RRI dated the 8th December 1943/22nd January 1935 as amended from time to time] and the corresponding rules made by Provincial Governments.

Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the competitive examination unless he holds a certificate of acceptance for admission granted by the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the competitive examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Part A, Schedule I).

No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under this Part of these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Part B of Schedule I.

18. If the examination held under this Part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purposes of making recruitments to more than one Service or Department the following provisions shall apply:—

- (i) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department he shall state on his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference between them and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of fees referred to in rule 16 (and Part A of Schedule I) will be sufficient.
- (ii) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

19. After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the competitors in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order, so many competitors up to the number of vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government to be suitable in all other respects shall be appointed subject to the provisions of Rule 5 above.

20. (a) The selected candidates shall be appointed as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation for two years. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under these Rules and their service for increments, leave and pension shall count from the same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination.

(b) On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Executive Engineers shall, if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments.

(c) The Government may extend the period of two years specified in sub-rule (a) above.

(d) If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in sub-rule (a) above or of any extension thereof under sub-rule (c) above as the case may be, the Government are of opinion that an Assistant Executive Engineer is not fit for permanent employment or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Executive Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the Assistant Executive Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) or (d) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

PART IV

RECRUITMENT BY PROMOTION

21. (1) No Assistant Engineer, Class II shall be promoted as Assistant Executive Engineer, Class I.

(2) Recruitment by promotion to the Grade of Executive Engineer, Class I shall be made by selection from among permanent Assistant Engineers in the Central Engineering Service, Class II, after consultation with the Commission. No officer shall have any claim to such promotion as of right.

(3) No Assistant Engineer shall be eligible for promotion to the Service, unless he—

- (a) would, but for age, be qualified for admission to the competitive examination under Part III of these Rules;
- (b) has rendered at least three years' service in a permanent or temporary capacity as an Assistant Engineer and Subordinate under the Central Government; and
- (c) satisfies the Commission that he is in every respect suitable for appointment to the Service.

(4) It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission, under this rule, in the case of any person, if the Commission had been consulted in connection with his temporary promotion to the Service.

PART V

RECRUITMENT BY TRANSFER OF AN OFFICER IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN INDIA

22. The Government may, in special cases and after consulting the Commission, transfer an officer in Government service in India to the Service:

Provided that an officer of the Indian Service of Engineers or of the Royal Engineers may be appointed to a post borne upon the cadre of the Service without consultation with the Commission.

SCHEDULE I

PART A—FEES (*vide* Rule 16)

1. Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. To the Commission—

- (i) a consolidated application and examination fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) with the application.

(A treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal orders only for this amount will be accepted by the Commission. The Commission cannot accept the fee in cash, or by money order or by cheque.)

B. To the Medical Board—

- Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment). (Candidates are required to pay their medical fee in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of their medical examination).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes) will however be made to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

Note.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide refugee and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

PART B—STANDARD AND SYLLABUS (*vide* Rule 17)

2. The examination will include the following subjects each of which will carry the number of marks shown against it:—

(a) Compulsory—

	MARKS
1. English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
2. General Knowledge	100
3. Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	200
4. Construction	200
(i) Building materials.	
(ii) Design of structures.	
(iii) General principles governing the design of railways, roads, harbours and other works.	
5. Surveying	100
6. Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100
7. <i>Viva Voce</i>	300

(b) Optional—

Any two of the following Subjects:—

1. Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
2. Prime Movers	100
3. Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
4. Electrical Engineering	100
5. Architecture and Town Planning	100

3. A candidate must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical surveying, in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal of, or the head of the department of Surveying in, the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 18 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

4. The standard and syllabus of the examination shall be determined by the Commission and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying marks in all or any of the subjects of the examination.

5. If, owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in *Viva Voce*, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for examination in *Viva Voce* only those candidates who have obtained in the written examination the qualifying marks which may be prescribed by the Commission, provided that the marks secured by the candidate in the written examination shall not be disclosed to the members of the Board convened to conduct the *Viva Voce* examination.

6. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he obtains at least (i) 40 per cent. of the total marks for the compulsory subjects excluding *Viva Voce* and (ii) 95 per cent. of the total marks for the *Viva Voce* test.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

9. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words, in all the subjects of the examination.

SCHEDULE II

BRIEF PARTICULARS REGARDING THE CENTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE, CLASS I

1. Persons recruited to the Service under Part III of the Rules shall be on probation for a period of at least two years and they will receive pay in the time scale of Rs. 350—350—380—880—30—500—E.B.—30—770—40—850. On completion of the probationary period, if they have passed the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Executive Engineers.

2. The Service comprises a number of superior posts as follows:—

	Rs.
I. Executive Engineers	600 40 1,000 1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150,
II. Administrative (Selection) posts	1,300—60—1,600.
Superintending Engineers	(i) 2,000—125—2,250.
Chief Engineer	(ii) 1,800—100—2,000.

3. *Provident Fund.*—Officers entering the Service, will be eligible to join the General Provident Fund and will be governed by the Rules regulating that Fund.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India), as exemplifying from sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination.

[*Vide* Rule 18(1)]

Institution of Civil Engineers, London.	Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
Institute of Mechanical Engineers, London.	Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.	The Associate Membership Examination.
Oxford	B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.
Cambridge	B.A. (Honours) Mechanical Sciences Tripos
St. Andrews	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Glasgow	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Edinburgh	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Dublin	B.A. I. (Ordinary, or with Honours in Engineering).
McGill University	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" or "Metallurgical" or "Mining" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degrees).
Montreal	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degrees).
Durham	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degrees).
London	B.Sc. (External and Internal Degree) in Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree). B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) (obtained in or after 1926). B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Hons. Degree obtained in or after 1935).
Victoria University (Manchester)	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I) in Electrical Engineering. B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division II) in Electrical Engineering. B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours Division Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering. B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I) in Mechanical Engineering. B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours Degree or Ordinary Degree from 1925 onwards). B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).
Birmingham	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degrees).
Liverpool	B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Marine" or "Electrical" Engineering or "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Leeds	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Sheffield	B. Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical", "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Degree or Ordinary Degree with a First Class in the Final Examination will not be required in the case of degrees obtained in or after June 1930).
Bristol	B. E. (Met.) Hons. Degree only. B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Wales	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
National University of Ireland.	B.E.
Queen's University (Belfast).	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Sydney	B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Melbourne	B.C.E., B.Mech. E. or B.E.E.
New Zealand	B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
Adelaide	B.E. in "Civil", "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
Queensland	B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Western Australia	B.E.
South Africa	B.Sc. in Engineering (until 1921).
Cape Town	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Witwatersrand	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Calcutta	B.E. Examination in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. B.Met. and B.E. (Mot.) Degrees.
Bombay	B.I. Examination.
Madras	B.E. Examination.
Bonaras Hindu University.	B.Sc. Examination in Engineering. B.Sc. (Mining).
Patna	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Rangoon	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Mysore	B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
Punjab	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Osmania University (Hyderabad).	B.E.
Travancore University	B.Sc. (Eng.) Degree.
*East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.	B.Sc. in Engineering.

Diplomas in Engineering:—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.
University College, London.
King's College, London.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury.—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by Matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow.—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Diploma in Electrical Technology or in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester.—Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab College of Engineering and Technology (formerly Maclagan Engineering College), Mohgalpura.—"A" Class Diploma in the First Division (65 per cent. or more marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) in (i) Mechanical Engineering, and (ii) Electrical Engineering from 1935

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Bengal.—Diploma in Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering from 1941 onwards, provided the candidates have passed Inter. Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Bengal.—Diploma in Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards, provided the candidates have passed the Inter. Examination in Science of a recognized University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Degree Course (without regard to whether the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination or not) or the Special Degree Examination.

Diploma of the Faraday House, London, as obtained by actually passing the Examination of the Faraday House.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.—A pass in Degree Course (without regard to whether the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination or not).

A pass in the Special Degree Examination.

School of Military Engineering, Roorkee.—Engineer Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course.

The Delhi Polytechnic and the All-India Diploma in Engineering when passed after completing the course of study.

Hermot Watt College, Edinburgh.—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Naval Officers:—

Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E) Royal Naval College, Greenwich:—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

APPENDIX I (b)

List of Diplomas or Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the Curricula of which have been accredited by the E.C.P.D. and holders of which have taken a full four years' course of studies in such institutions and have had at least four years' experience in Practical Engineering and which have been exempted from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India)

(Subject to periodic revision)

Akron, University of.—Electrical (c), (mechanical, industrial and aeronautical options) (c).

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Arkansas, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of.—Chemical (day and 8-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

Brown University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Bucknell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical (5- and 6-year course), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.

Carnegie Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (a), electrical (a,c-r), industrial (management) (a,c-r), mechanical (a,c-r), metallurgical (a,c-r).

Case Institute of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Catholic University of America.—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cincinnati, University of.—Aeronautical (c), chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Citadel, The.—Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Colorado State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).

Columbia University.—Chemical (b), civil (b), electrical (b), industrial (b), mechanical (b), metallurgical (b), mining (b).

Connecticut, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cooper Union School of Engineering.—Chemical (d), civil (d), electrical (d), mechanical (d).

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical.

*So long as the College is allowed to utilize all the equipments and the laboratories of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee).

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical (c-r), architectural (c-r), chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Georgia School of Technology.—Aeronautical, ceramic (c-r), chemical (including co-operative curriculum) (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Harvard University (d).—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (including geographical option).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering) (g).—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general (f) mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general (f) mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical (c-r), general (f), industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical (c-r), metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan, College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil electrical, engineering mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining petroleum

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

New York State College of Ceramics.—(At Alfred University). Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and 7-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), industrial (administrative), mechanical (a).

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Northeastern University.—Chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), industrial (c), mechanical (c).

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), industrial (c-r), mechanical, metallurgical (c-r), mining (c-r), petroleum (c-r).

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical general (f) metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum

Southern Methodist University.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (o-r).

Stanford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical metallurgical, mining, petroleum

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General (b).

Swarthmore College—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4 and 5-year courses)

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).

Texas Technological College—Civil, electrical, mechanical

Texas, University of—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).

Toledo, University of—General (c-f)

Tufts College—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulsa, University of—Petroleum (including options in refining and production) (c-r)

Union College—Civil, electrical

United States Coast Guard Academy—General (f)

Utah State Agricultural College—Civil

Utah, University of—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining

Vanderbilt University—Civil, electrical, mechanical

Vermont, University of—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Villanova College—Civil, electrical, mechanical

Virginia Military Institute—Civil, electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Virginia, University of—Chemical, civil electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining

Washington University—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Washington, University of—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining

Wayne University—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture—Naval architecture and marine engineering

West Virginia University—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining

Worcester Polytechnic Institute—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of—Civil, electrical, mechanical

Yale University—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula this list is corrected up to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the Council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula

ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(a) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4 year and 5 year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(d-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula

(d) Accrediting applies to day and to 6 year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general Engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940

List of Accredited Curricula of Technical Institute Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N.Y.)—Aircraft design and construction (resident full time programs and resident part time evening programs) aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full time programs and resident part time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute Hawthorne, Calif.—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.)—Aeronautical engineering drafting

Bliss Electrical School (Washington D.C.)—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.)—Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.)—Industrial electricity

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.)—Machine construction and tool design, steam and diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination

[Vide Rule 18(ii)]

Cambridge—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or ordinary degree).

Durham—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering

Aberdeen—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

No. E. 3(97).—The Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules are published below for general information:—

THE CENTRAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICE, CLASS I, RECRUITMENT RULES.

PART I

General

1 These rules may be called the "Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules".

2 In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(a) "The Service" means the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I

(b) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes mentioned in the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936.

(c) "Government" means the Government of India

* (d) The "Commission" means the Federal Public Service Commission

PART II

Recruitment

3. Recruitment to the Service shall be made by any of the following methods—

(1) By competitive examination in India in accordance with Part III of these rules.

(2) By promotion in accordance with Part IV of these Rules.

(3) By transfer in accordance with Part V of these Rules of an officer in the Government service in India.

4. (1) All appointments to the Service or to posts borne upon the cadre of the Service shall be made by Government.

(2) No appointment shall be made to the Service or to any post borne upon the cadre of the Service by any method not specified in Rule 3.

Provided that the officers named in the Notification No. E 4 dated the 3rd July 1946 of the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power shall be deemed to have been duly appointed to the Service.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), Government shall determine the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the Service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

Provided that all recruitment by competitive examination (*vide* Part III of the rules) shall be to the grade of Assistant Electrical Engineer Class I only.

Seventy-five per cent. of the vacancies in the grade of Electrical Engineer, Class I, shall be filled by promotion of Assistant Electrical Engineer, Class I, the rest of the vacancies being filled by promotion and/or by transfer in accordance with Parts IV and V of the rules respectively.

5. Appointment to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be governed by the principles laid down in the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 16/10/47-Ests.(R), dated the 21st August 1947 (regarding communal representation in the Central Services) and the supplementary instructions issued in connection therewith.

PART III

Recruitment by Competitive Examination in India

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such time and place or places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, where possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the examination.

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of Government be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as

Government may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and provinces of India.

8. A candidate must be either—

- (a) a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile, or
- (b) a ruler or a citizen of an Indian State which has acceded to the Dominion of India, or
- (c) a person of Indian descent, or a ruler or a citizen of an Indian State which has not acceded to the Dominion of India, or a citizen of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India, in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Government of the Dominion of India.

Note.—A candidate who was domiciled in Pakistan areas but who has migrated from such areas before the 30th September 1948 with the intention of permanently settling down in India will be treated as a person domiciled in India and no declaration of eligibility for appointment to the Service under the Indian Dominion in respect of such a person will be necessary.

9. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Service, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

10. A candidate must furnish to the Commission such evidence as may be required to show that he is of good character and *prima facie* suitable for admission to the examination. Success in the examination entitles no right to an appointment unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice of the examination issued by the Commission. A candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 28 on the prescribed date.

These age-limits apply whether or not a candidate is already in Government service.

12. (i) A candidate shall apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

Provided that a candidate who is in the permanent or temporary service of the Central Government or of a Provincial Government shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the head of his department or office who shall forward his application to the Commission unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(ii) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

13. A candidate must—

- (i) have passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognized by that Institution as exempting from passing these sections, *vide* Appendix I; or

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

**The submission of applications by persons in Government Service is further governed by the Government Servants Applications for Posts Central Services/Railways Services Rules [published with the Government of India Home Department/Railway Department (Railway Board) Notification No. 189/43-Ests./No. E 34-RRI, dated the 8th December 1943/22nd January 1935 as amended from time to time], and the corresponding rules made by Provincial Governments.

- (ii) have obtained an engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (iii) have passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (iv) have passed the Associate Examination of Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or
- (v) have obtained the B.Sc. degree in Engineering of Aligarh Muslim University.

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he is recommended by the Central Government or a Provincial Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the competitive examination unless he holds a certificate of acceptance for admission granted by the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the competitive examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Part A, Schedule I).

No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under this part of these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Part B of Schedule I.

18. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purposes of making recruitments to more than one Service or Department the following provisions shall apply:—

- (i) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these services or departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department he shall state on his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference between them and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of fees referred to in rule 16 (and Part A of Schedule I) will be sufficient.
- (ii) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

19. After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the competitors in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order, so many competitors upto the number of vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government to be suitable in all other respects shall be appointed subject to the provisions of Rule 5 above.

20. (a) The selected candidates shall be appointed as Assistant Electrical Engineers on probation for two years. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under these rules and their service for increments, leave and pension shall count from the same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination.

(b) On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Electrical Engineers shall if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments.

(c) The Government may extend the period of two years specified in sub-rule (a) above.

(d) If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in sub-rule (a) above or of any extension thereof under sub-rule (c) above, as the case may be, the Government are of opinion that an Assistant Electrical Engineer is not fit for permanent employment or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Electrical Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the Assistant Electrical Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) or (d) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

PART IV

Recruitment by Promotion

21. (1) No Assistant Engineer, in the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, shall be promoted as Assistant Electrical Engineer, Class I.

(2) Recruitment by promotion to the Grade of Electrical Engineer, Class I shall be made by selection from among permanent Assistant Engineers in the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, after consultation with the Commission. No officer shall have any claim to such promotion as of right.

(3) No Assistant Engineer shall be eligible for promotion to the Service, unless he—

- (a) would, but for age, be qualified for admission to the competitive examination under Part III of these rules;
- (b) has rendered at least three years service, in a permanent or temporary capacity, as an Assistant Engineer or as an Assistant Engineer and Sub-ordinate under the Central Government; and
- (c) satisfies the Commission that he is in every respect suitable for appointment to the Service.

Provided that where an Assistant Engineer in the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, does not possess the educational qualifications prescribed in Part III of these rules but possesses special experience in some particular line of Electrical or Mechanical Engineering, e.g. Air conditioning, he may, with the approval of the Federal Public Service Commission, be selected for recruitment by promotion to this Service.

(4) It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission, under this rule, in the case of any person, if the Commission had been consulted in connection with his temporary promotion to the Service.

PART V

Recruitment by transfer of an officer in Government Service in India

22. The Government may, in special cases and after consulting the Commission, transfer an officer in Government service in India to the Service:

Provided that an officer of the Indian Service of Engineers or of the Royal Engineers may be appointed to a post borne upon the cadre of the Service without consultation with the Commission.

SCHEDULE I

PART A—FEES (*vide Rule 16*)

1. Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. To the Commission—

- (i) a consolidated application and examination fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the scheduled castes) with the application.

(A treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal orders only for this amount will be accepted by the Commission. The Commission cannot accept the fee in cash, or by money order or by cheque.)

B. To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment). (Candidates are required to pay their medical fee in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of their medical examination)

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to scheduled castes) will however be made to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to scheduled castes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

NOTE.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide refugee and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

PART B—STANDARD AND SYLLABUS (*vide* Rule 17)

2. The examination will include the following subjects each of which will carry the number of marks shown against it.—

(a) *Compulsory*—

SUBJECTS	NO. OF MARKS
1. English (including Essay and Precis writing)	100
2. General Knowledge	100
3. Electrical Engineering	200
4. Mechanical Engineering	200
5. Applied Mechanics (including strength of materials and Theory of Structures)	200
6. <i>Viva Voce</i>	300

(b) *Optional*—

(Not more than two of the following subjects)—	
1. Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
2. Electrical Communication Engineering	100
3. Prime Movers	100
4. Applied Mathematics	100
5. Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination shall be determined by the Commission and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying marks in all or any of the subjects of the examination.

4. If, owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in *viva voce*, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for examination in *viva voce* only those candidates who have obtained in the written examination the qualifying marks which may be prescribed by the Commission, provided that the marks secured by the candidates in the written examination shall not be disclosed to the members of the Board convened to conduct the *viva voce* examination.

5. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he obtains at least (i) 40 per cent of the total marks for the compulsory subjects excluding *viva voce* and (ii) 35 per cent. of the total marks for the *viva voce* test.

6. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

8. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words, in all the subjects of the examination.

SCHEDULE II

Brief particulars regarding the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I

1. Persons recruited to the Service under Part III of the Rules shall be on probation for a period of at least two years, and they will receive pay in the time scale of Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850. On completion of the probationary period, if they have passed the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Electrical Engineers.

2 The Central Electrical Engineering Service Class I, comprises a number of superior posts as follows:

	Rs.
I. Electrical Engineer	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.
II. Administrative (Selection) posts— Superintending Engineers	1,300—30—1,600.

3. *Provident Fund.*—Officers entering the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I, will be eligible to join the General Provident Fund and will be governed by the rules regulating that Fund.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India), as exemplifying from sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination.

[*Vide* Rule 18(i)]

Institution of Civil Engineers, London.	Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
Institute of Mechanical Engineers, London.	Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.	The Associate Membership Examination.
Oxford	B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.
Cambridge	B.A. (Honours) Mechanical Sciences Tripos.
St. Andrews	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Glasgow	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Edinburgh	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Dublin	B.A. I. (Ordinary, or with Honours in Engineering).
McGill University (Montreal)	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" or "Metallurgical" or "Mining" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Durham	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
London	B.Sc. (External and Internal Degree) in Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Victoria University (Manchester)	B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) (obtained in or after 1926).
Birmingham	B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Hons. Degree obtained in or after 1935).
Liverpool	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I) in Electrical Engineering.
Leeds	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division II) in Electrical Engineering.
Sheffield	B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours Division Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.
Bristol	B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.
Wales	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
National University of Ireland.	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Queen's University (Belfast).	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
Sydney	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
Melbourne	B.C.E., B. Mech. E., or B.E.E.
New Zealand	B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
Adelaide	B.E. in "Civil", "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.
Queensland	B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Western Australia	B.E.

South Africa	B.Sc. in Engineering (until 1921).
Cape Town	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Witwatersrand	B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.
Calcutta	B.E. Examination in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
	B. Met. and B. E. (Met.) degrees.
Bombay	B.E. Examination.
Madras	B.E. Examination.
Benares Hindu University	B.Sc. Examination in Engineering city B.Sc. (Mining).
Patna	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Rangoon	B.Sc. in Engineering.
Mysore	B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
Punjab	B.Sc. in Engineering
Osmania University (Hyderabad).	B.E.
Travancore University	B.Sc. (Eng.) degree.
*East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.	B.Sc. in Engineering.

Diplomas in Engineering:—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.

University College, London.

King's College, London.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury.—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years course) if taken by Matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow.—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Diploma in Electrical Technology or in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester.—Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab College of Engineering and Technology (formerly Maclagan Engineering College), Mohgalpura.—"A" Class Diploma in the first division (65 per cent. or more marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) in (i) Mechanical Engineering, and (ii) Electrical Engineering from 1935.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Bengal.—Diploma in Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering from 1941 onwards, provided the candidates have passed Inter Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Bengal.—Diploma in Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards, provided the candidates have passed the Inter Examination in Science of a recognized University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Degree Course (without regard to whether the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination or not) or the Special Degree Examination.

Diploma of the Faraday House, London, as obtained by actually passing the Examination of the Faraday House.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.—A pass in degree course (without regard to whether the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination or not).

A pass in the Special Degree Examination.

School of Military Engineering, Roorkee.—Engineer Officers Supplementary Engineering Course.

The Delhi Polytechnic and the All-India Diploma in Engineering when passed after completing the course of study.

Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh.—Associatehip in Electrical Engineering.

*So long as the College is allowed to utilize all the equipments and the laboratories of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.)

Naval Officers:—

Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E) Royal Naval College, Greenwich:—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

APPENDIX I (b)

List of Diplomas or Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the Curricula of which have been accredited by the E.C.P.D. and holders of which have taken a full four years, course of studies in such institutions and have had at least four years, experience in practical Engineering and which have been exempted from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India).

(Subject to periodic revision)

Akron, University of.—Electrical (c), (mechanical, industrial and aeronautical options) (c).

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Arkansas, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of.—Chemical (day and 8-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

Brown University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Bucknell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical (5- and 6-year course), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.

Carnegie, Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (a), electrical (a,c-r), industrial (management) (a,c-r), mechanical (a,c-r), metallurgical (a,c-r).

Case Institute of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Catholic, University of America.—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cincinnati, University of.—Aeronautical (c), chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Citadel, The.—Civil.

Clarkson, College of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Colorado State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).

Columbia University.—Chemical (b), civil (b), electrical (b), industrial (b), mechanical (b), metallurgical (b), mining (b).

Connecticut, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cooper Union School of Engineering.—Chemical (d), civil (d), electrical (d), mechanical (d).

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical.

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical (c-r), architectural (c-r), chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Georgia School of Technology.—Aeronautical, ceramic (c-r), chemical (including co-operative curriculum) (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Harvard University (d).—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (including geographical option).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering) (g).—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general (f) mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general (f) mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil, electrical mechanical.

Kansas, State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical, building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical (c-r), general (f), industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical (c-r), metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan, College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering, mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

New York State College of Ceramics.—(At Alfred University): Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and 7-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), industrial (administrative), mechanical (a).

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Northeastern University.—Chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), industrial (c), mechanical (c).

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), industrial (c-r), mechanical, metallurgical (c-r), mining (c-r), petroleum (c-r).

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical general (f) metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical mechanical, petroleum.

Southern Methodist University.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Stanford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General (b).

Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4 and 5-year courses)

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option), mining geology, (metallurgy option)

Texas Technological College—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production)

Toledo, University of—General (c-f).

Tufts College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical

Tulane University of Louisiana—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulso, University of.—Petroleum (including options in refining and production) (c-r).

Union College.—Civil, electrical

United States Coast Guard Academy—General (f)

Utah State Agricultural College—Civil

Utah, University of—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Vanderbilt University—Civil, electrical, mechanical

Vermont, University of—Civil, electrical, mechanical

Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical

Virginia Polytechnic Institute—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical industrial, mechanical

Virginia, University of—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining

Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Washington University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.

West Virginia University—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Worcesters Polytechnic Institute—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of—Civil, electrical, mechanical

Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula, this list is corrected up to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the Council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made, no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(a) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to day and to 6-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to E.C.P.D.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to E.C.P.D. and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general Engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

List of Accredited Curricula of Technical Institute Type.

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N.Y.).—Aircraft design and construction (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs) aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs)

Aeronautical Institute, Hawthorne, Calif.—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.).—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington D.C.).—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).—Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.)—Machine construction and tool design, steam and Diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination

[Vide Rule 18(ii)]

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or ordinary degree)

Durham—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Aberdeen—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

H. C. GUPTA, Dy. Secy

New Delhi, the 29th August 1949

No. EL-II-151(7).—*Corrigendum.*—In the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power Resolution No EL-II-151(7), dated the 30th May 1949, published at page 716 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, Section 1, for para. 2 as subsequently amended by their Corrigendum No EL-II-151(7), dated the 16th July 1949 substitute the following—

“2. Composition of the Committee

The Committee will consist of the following.—

1. Shri N. N. Iengar, Chairman, Central Electricity Commission
2. Shri H. R. Bhatia, Projects Engineer, East Punjab Electricity Branch
3. Shri V. R. Raghavan, Project Officer, Central Electricity Commission.
4. Shri H. N. Shrivastava, Additional Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Directorate
5. Shri B. S. Rau, Director of Telegraphs (External Plants), Posts and Telegraphs Directorate

6. Shri M. B. Sarwate, Director of Communications, Civil Aviation Directorate.
7. Shri K. V. Venkatachalam, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Communications
8. Shri A. C. Bose, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Communications).
9. Shri S. Neelakantam, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.
10. Shri S. Venkataraman, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

The above Committee may co-opt additional members as may be necessary from time to time, nominate a Joint Secretary each from the Central Electricity Commission and the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate. The Headquarters of the Committee shall be at Delhi and the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate will provide secretarial assistance. The term of office of the members will be one year.”

S. NEELAKANTAM, Dy Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 26th August 1949

No. LL.42(8).—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 11 of the War Injuries (Compensation Insurance)

Account of sums received into and paid out of the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Fund during the six months ending the 31st December 1948

Particulars	Amount	Progress of receipts upto the end of 31-12-48	Expenditure		
			Particulars	Amount during the half-year 1-7-48 to 31-12-48	Progress of expenditure upto the end of 31-12-48
Advances of Premium .		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
	6,85,127 5 8		1. Compensation under the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Scheme (a)	13,377 9 0	
			2. Remuneration and expenses of Government Agents, etc.	65,693 9 6	
			3. Expenses of the staff employed to do the work in the Provinces and at the headquarters of the Central Government	1,33,770 8 6	
			4. Expenses of the additional staff employed to cope with the audit and accounting arrangements	15,515 5 7	
			5. Miscellaneous	11,124 3 6	
Total .	6,85,127 5 8		Total	2,39,980 4 1	

(a) This account, like the previous one for the six months ending 30th June 1948 notified in the *Gazette of India* dated 25th June 1949 shows the adjustments made in the books of the Accountant General, Central Revenues upto the accounts for March 1948 Supplementary II. Due to the non-receipt of the monthly statements of transactions under the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Scheme from the Provincial Accounts Officers, the Accountant General, Central Revenues could not carry out adjustments subsequent to March 1948. The Provincial Accounts Officers have been requested to submit the records of transactions carried out by them under the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Scheme since the month last reported upon by them. The transactions, if any reported by the Provincial Accounts Officers will be adjusted in the accounts for March 1949 Supplementary.

No. LL.121(2)(1).—In pursuance of section 11 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government is pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. Dharansey Mulraj Khatau of his office of member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation constituted under sections 3 and 4 of the said Act.

No. LL.12(2)(2).—In pursuance of sections 3 and 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948) the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the

Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. SS.21(2)(2), dated the 8th September 1948, constituting the Employees State Insurance Corporation, namely:—

In the said Notification, for item No. (19), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“(19) Shri G. D. Somani,
Shri Niwas Building, Waudby Road,
Fort, Bombay.”

No. LL.121(4)(1).—In pursuance of section 11 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government is pleased to accept the resignation of Shri Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau of his office of member of the Medical Benefit Council constituted under section 10 of the said Act.

No. LL. 121(4)(2).—In pursuance of section 10 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No SS.21(4), dated the 28th December 1948, constituting the Medical Benefit Council, namely:—

In the said Notification, for item (13) the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(13) Shri G. D. Somani,
Shri Niwas Building, Wadby Road,
Fort, Bombay."

N. M. PATNAIK, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 30th August 1949

No. PF.19(18).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (XLVI of 1948), the Central Government is pleased to appoint Mr. A. B. Prasad to be an Inspector for the purposes of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme and the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and to direct that he shall in relation to coal mines exercise the powers and perform the functions of Inspector under the said Act in the Provinces of West Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa.

S. MULLICK, Dy. Secy

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 29th August 1949

No. 36 3/48-F.—The question of having an enquiry into the film industry has been attracting for some time past increasing public attention and has more than once been brought to the notice of the Government of India. The last enquiry into the film industry was held as long ago as 1927-28 and since then the industry has grown considerably. Having regard to the importance of the cinema in modern life and the magnitude and complexity of the problems relating to films the Government of India consider it essential to have a thorough enquiry conducted by a special committee which can investigate the whole position and suggest means by which this important

industry can be put on a sound footing and be developed as a medium of education and healthy entertainment.

2. The Government of India have therefore decided to appoint a Film Enquiry Committee with the following terms of reference.—

- (1) To enquire into the growth and the organisation of the film industry in India and to indicate the lines on which further development should be directed.
- (2) To examine what measures should be adopted to enable films in India to develop into an effective instrument for the promotion of national culture, education and healthy entertainment.
- (3) To enquire into the possibility of manufacture of raw film and cinematograph equipment in India and to indicate what standards and principles should be adopted for the import of raw film and equipment and for floatation of new Companies.

3. The Committee will be composed as follows.—

Chairman

Shri S. K. Patil, Member, Constituent Assembly
Members

Shri M. Satyanarayana, Member, Constituent Assembly
Shri V. Shantaram, Rajkamal Kalamandir Ltd.,
Bombay.

Shri B. N. Sircar, New Theatres Ltd., Calcutta

Dr. R. P. Tripathi, Head of the History Department,
Allahabad University.

Shri V. Shankar, I.C.S., representing Information and
Broadcasting Ministry.

Shri S. Gopalan will act as Secretary to the Committee.

4. The Committee will visit important centres and will take evidence in accordance with the terms of reference. Persons who desire to be called as witnesses should apply in writing to the Secretary, Film Enquiry Committee, C/o Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, giving their full names and addresses together with a brief memorandum on the points on which they desire to give evidence. It will of course rest with the Committee to decide what evidence they will hear.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the Ministries of the Government of India, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, and to all Provincial Governments and Administrations and to the Ministry of States for communication to States and States Unions and a copy be also forwarded to the Secretary to the Committee for the information of the Committee.

P. C. CHAUDHURI, Secy.